The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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WISHING.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Of all the amusements of the mind,
From logic down to fishing,
There is not one that you can find,
So very cheap as "wishing."
A very choice diversion, too,
If we but rightly use it,
And not, as we are apt to do,
Pervert it and abuse it.

A wish—a common wish indeed—
My purse was sometimes fatter;
That I might cheer the child of need,
And not my pride to flatter;
That I might make oppression reel,
As only gold can make it,
And break the tyrant's rod of steel,
As only gold can break it.

I wish that sympathy and love,
And every human passion,
That has its origin above,
Would come and keep in fashion;
That scorn, and jealousy, and hate,
And every base emotion,
Were buried fifty fathoms deep
Beneath the waves of ocean.

I wish that friends were always true,
And motives always pure,
I wish the good were not so few;
I wish the bad were fewer.
I wish that persons ne'er forgot,
To heed their pious teaching;
I wish that practicing was not
So different from preaching.

I wish that modest worth might be
Apprised with truth and candor,
I wish that innocence were free
From treachery and slander!
I wish that men their vows would mind,
That women ne'er were rovers;
I wish that wives were always kind,
And husbands always lovers.

I wish, in fine, that joy and mirth,
And every good ideal,
May come erewhile throughout the earth,
To be the glorious real;
Till God shall every creature bless,
With his supremest blessing,
And hope be lost to happiness,
And Wishing to Possessing.

SAVED BY A DREAM.

"Lift me up, Harry, that I may see the sunset for the last time."

Harry Kensett lifted the girlish form to a sitting posture, and pillowed the golden head, damp with the dews of death, against his shoulder. The window was open, and the breath of summer, freighted with the odors of clustering roses, and pale drooping lilies from the garden below, floated like incense into the death chamber.

Behind the tops of the distant mountains the sun was sinking to rest, and streaks of fiery flame shot upward toward the zenith, while gorgeous piles of clouds, purple and amber and gold, drifted slowly across the crimson West.

Dora Kensett's eyes gazed a few moments with a look of unutterable longing upon the magnificent picture, then closed wearily as she whispered with a shuddering sigh:

"How beautiful earth is, Harry! As I sit and look at the clouds we have watched together so many times, and feel that it is for the last time, a horrible fear of the dark and loathsome grave, comes over me. We have been so happy, dear, so very happy together, and now I must leave you to go down into the Valley of the Shadows alone. Oh, it seems so cruel, Harry."

The manly form against which she leaned shook with suppressed agony, but he said with a steady voice:

"But the glories of heaven, Dora. The music of the golden harps, the pleasant fields through which the shining rivers run, the gates of jasper, and the streets of gold—think of that. No more care, no more sorrow, only one long day of perpetual brightness and bloom, and such a little while till we shall share it together, darling."

"Yes, Harry, I know; but what were all the glory and beauty of heaven even, without you? I suppose it is wicked, I have always heard that good people don't feel so, but I *cannot* be reconciled. They always said that when death became inevitable we grew resigned; but, oh, Harry, it is not so. I can't die, Harry—don't let me die!"

The piteous young face, so beautiful, so dearly loved, nestled closer to his breast, and the thin hands, white and soft as snowflakes, moved softly over his bearded cheeks in a mute, childish caress.

It was too much for Harry. His voice was broken with the passionate echo that shook his strong frame from head to foot, and he clasped her closer, uttering, brokenly;

"My darling—my wife—how can I give you up?"

"Don't, Harry. Don't let my selfish repinings grieve you. But sometimes, when the daisies blossom above the face you have kissed so many times, and the sweet pine-roses blow, you'll come and sit beside me, dear, and think of your little wife who loved you so. And, perhaps, you'll fancy that my voice whispers to you in the summer winds that sweep the long grasses at your feet, or see a shadowy hand beckon to you from the white, fleecy clouds overhead, and poor Dora will not be entirely forgotten. Something will remind you of her who felt the keenest pang of death to be the separation from you. How dark the room is growing. Call them to bring the lights. I would gaze upon your face till the last moment."

Alas, the moment was drawing very near. The dying sunlight flung his blood-red banner on the wall, but she did not see it.

The hand that wandered slowly over his cheek was icy cold, and around the sweet mouth the unmistakable grayish hue began to gather. "Hark!" she said, "some one called my name; and listen, there are voices singing afar off."

He bent and pressed his lips to hers, already icy cold, and when he raised his head he saw the great change which comes but once had passed over her face, and the joy and sunshine of Harry Kensett's life had gone out forever.

The funeral rites were over. Theodora Kensett's sweet face, wreathed with syringas and rose-buds, was hid from sight beneath a coffin-lid, and laid in the gloomy old family vault of the Kensetts.

Pitying faces and tearful eyes had bent above the shrouded form, and sympathetic whispers had said a score of times that it seemed cruel, for one so young and fair to lay down earth's choicest treasures at the very outset of life.

Up and down beneath the tall larches that shaded his now desolate home, Harry Kensett paced restlessly, his very heart wrung with the anguish of his bereavement.

The June evening, tremulous with the throbbing life of the golden stars, and fragrant with the breath of roses, held no charm for him.

Far in the distance the lofty spire of the old church pierced the sky, the church where they had that day laid his darling, with white hands folded close over a pulseless heart.

Oh, what a desolate place would earth be without her.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the old housekeeper, "but the air is damp to-night, and tea is ready in the library. I thought you might prefer it served there."

"Thank you, Mrs. Milwood, but I do not wish any."

"Oh, sir, grieving never yet did any good in this world, either to the living or dead, and we must submit to the will of God."

"They talk of submission," said he bitterly, "What can they know of such sorrow as mine?" But to escape further importunities and hackneyed phrases meant for consolation, he entered the house, and, proceeding to the library, partook slightly of the refreshment prepared for him.

Sitting by the window, afterward, he fell into a slumber, from which he did not waken until roused by the clock striking two.

He awoke with a perfectly distinct recollection of every thought and feeling experienced during the time he had slept.

He seemed to stand where the faint light of the summer stars came through a small arched window. On each side of him were rows of coffins bearing the name and age of the mouldering forms, some of whom had been dust these many years.

Before one of these he stood, and even in the dim light, which scarcely revealed the outlines of different objects, the letters on the plate seemed perfectly distinct:

THEODORA,
WELL-BELOVED WIFE
OF
HARRY KENSETT.
ÆT. 20.

Upon these words his eyes were riveted. As he gazed, the coffin-lid turned backward on its hinges, and the face of Dora appeared, no longer pale and marble-like in death but arch and smiling, with a radiant smile wreathing the sweet lips.

And as he stood, overcome with wonder at seeing her in such a place, she reached out her hands saying:

"Come Harry."

With the words yet ringing in his ears he suddenly awoke.

And as he sat upright in the chair in which he had been reclining, and looked out into the starlit night, he heard the words again; further off this time, but clear and distinct.

"Come Harry."

A sudden-impulse which he could neither explain nor resist, seemed to urge him out into the garden in the direction from which the voice had seemed to proceed.

A moment later and he found himself walking hurriedly along in the direction of the church, half inclined to resist the impulse which urged him onward, and yet walking on at a rapid pace, which he never slackened till he paused a moment in front of the little church, whose outlines looked weird and ghostlike in the faint starlight.

As he stood irresolute a moment, a faint cry from the vault underneath the church caused his heart to throb with terror.

Hardly knowing why he did it, or in fact, what he was doing, he burst open the locked door, which resisted his first efforts to open it, and descended the short flight of steps which led to the subterranean room used as a vault.

Suddenly, like an inspiration, it flashed upon him, that this was the scene which he had dreamed.

There was the dim outline of coffins, ranged on either side, the white tablets gleaming in the semi-darkness around him.

At this moment, the moon, hitherto obscured by clouds, shone forth in silvery glory for one moment only—the next the clouds swept over it again.

But in that one brief moment he saw—merciful God!—what was it?

Was it spectre, or was it Theodora?

Theodora, sitting upright in her coffin, no longer rigid and ghastly, in the pallor of death, but with the tints of life glowing on lip and cheek, and a look of wonder and fear in her childish blue eyes.

He darted forward, caught her in his arms, and bore her out of the damp, suffocating atmosphere, into the fresh evening air, fragrant with the odor of clover-blossoms and flowery meadows.

The suddenness of the shock on finding herself in that horrible place, had for a moment overcome her strength, and she lay in his arms in a death-like swoon, which lasted till he laid her on her own bed in the chamber from whence that morning they had borne her robed for the tomb.

Dora Kensett lived many years after this, happy in the love of her faithful husband, and the respect and affection of noble sons, and blooming daughters, who grew up to call her blessed; and when, at last she heard the inevitable summons, she obeyed the call as one who had proven the vanities of earth, and would gladly seek the glories of that land, whose "splendor passeth not away."

A MOST EXCITING SCENE.

A CAGE OF WILD ANIMALS UPSET ON THE ROAD—THEY CREATE A SCENE—AN ELEPHANT AND HALF A DOZEN CAMELS COWED WITH FEAR.

(*From the Milwaukee Wisconsin June* 1.)

On Sunday night Bailey & Co's circus and managerie concluded its engagements in this city, and about four o'clock Sunday morning left for Watertown. Those of our people who have driven on this road know the very bad condition the road is in, and will not be surprised to learn that one of the cages carcened and fell into the ditch by the side of the road. The driver being thrown off struck a stone by the roadside, injuring him so badly that he let go his horses, who started, pulling the capsized cage with them, and dragging it over the rough road. The animals in the cage, a lioness and her whelps, awakened from their slumbers, set up a terrific roar which frightened the horses, increasing their already rapid speed. Fortunately the horses broke from the wagon, before going a great distance. The affair created much excitement, as it was learned, through the scattered line, and the other teams closed up to it, in order that the attendants might render assistance. Upon attempting to lift the wagon back to its place, it was found that the cage of the lioness was broken, and the train master ordered it let down again until the tamer who had the cage in charge could be sent for. In letting it down a part of the cage caught the leg of one of the whelps, badly jamming it. Hitherto the lioness had paid no attention to the men gathered about, but when the whelp set up a cry of pain, the mother sprang up in anger. This set the whelp to uttering most plaintive roars, when the rage of the older beast became terrific. It dashed to the whelp, began licking it, and at the same time uttered those loud roars which have made it so famous. Becoming enraged at its treatment she dashed to and fro in its narrow limits, throwing itself with full force against the sides of the cage. A couple of lions in an adjoining apartment became excited over the scene and not only added to the confusion their roars, but strove to break down the barrier between the two cages. The scene was one of the most startling imaginable. All the beasts in the capsized cages were yelling and striving to get out, while those in vans which had halted near became frightened and were uttering tokens of alarm in their peculiar manner. The horses, too, of all the vans, exhibited the utmost terror, requiring the efforts of the drivers to look after them.

As soon as the word came to the band wagon the camels and elephants were urged forward, and came up on a quick trot. But no sooner had the animals attached to the wagon come within the sound of the lions' voice, than they exhibited the most abject fear. The elephant threw up its trunk and blew a terrific blast—a blast that startled all—even those who had before exhibited no signs of fear. Its keeper bravely kept by its side and attempted to quit its fears, but the massive animal was thoroughly alarmed. It seemed to be insane, and its yells were full of agonized fear—filled with terror. The camels started—some attempted to break from their harness, while others fell down flat, all uttering a peculiar cry. About this time the lion tamer came up, and hastened to the cage. The beasts had become so excited now that they scarcely noticed him, but made redoubled efforts to get out into the open air. Had the tamer at this time lacked a courage which seemed akin to utter recklessness, the beasts would no doubt have succeeded in making their escape. Without fear he went to the cage, and very soon discovered the cause of the fury of the mother. He called the attendants of the teams to his aid, but they were scarcely to be blamed when they did not care to venture too near. Two or three of them came, and with the assistance of leavers seperated the pieces of the cage so that the whelp extracted its foot. The mother, her suspense relieved with the release of the whelp, ceased her yels, and again commenced licking the wounded foot. The other lions seemed not entirely satisfied, and rather to enjoy the confusion they were creating. Reaching through the ventilator, the tamer struck one of them as heavy a blow as he could with a short iron bar which seemed to send some reason to his head; and when the order came for him to move he and his companions went into his own apartment, howling [illegible]

[illegible] wagon to its place, [illegible] up the cages where it was broken, and the horses being attached, the team drove on.

While this was being done, it seemed as if the band team would more than fill the bill which the lion family had attempted. Although the sound of the lions' voices could no longer be heard, its effect was left on the camels. Their keeper had detached them from the carriage, and had succeeded in getting them a few rods away. They now made no effort to escape, but lay down panting through fear, and apparently oblivious to everything around them. The monster elephant, also detached, seemed to be in a quandary as to what he should do. He slashed his trunk against his side with a dull but loud "thud," and then raising it in the air blew blasts upon it, before which all the trumpets of the band were nothing. But by soothing and coaxing he was at length quieted, and again attached to the wagon. The camels were aroused at length by kicks and blows, and the strange animals moved on, trembling in every joint.

A London Opium Den---Horrible Scene by Night.

A Frenchman, M. Albert Wolff, has described, in the Paris *Figaro*, his experience of a night in London. Among his sketches is the following, portraying a scene in Whitechapel:

We stopped before one of these hovels; the policeman pushed open the door which was ajar.

"Whose there?" demanded some one inside.

"Don't be frightened Jack; it's only me!" replied the Hercules. Whereupon we entered a small room; a strange, nausious odor pervades the apartment, and we quickly beat a retreat.

"Wait a while," says the policeman; "it is only opium."

By the flickering of the fire burning in the grate I perceived the individual addressed as Jack. It is a Chinese who keeps this wretched hole where one can get intoxicated for a few coppers. The room we entered is so low that we are unable to stand upright. Lying pell-mell on a mattress on the ground are Chinamen, Lascars and a few English blackguards, who have imbibed a taste for opium. Some stretched at full length abandon themselves to the fumes of intoxication in its different stages, while others are just commencing to light their pipes at a kind of night lamp which is placed by the smoker.

Jack, the master of the house, jabbers a little English. He inquires of us if we wish to smoke, and points to some pipes, which have already been in a thousand courtious mouths, and which he will be happy to offer us, lying on a table between a pile of potatoes and few bits of charcoal. The police officer explains to this devil's tapster that we have come simply to look on.

"Is there any one up stairs?" inquires he.

"Yes, there is one woman."

"Whereabouts is up stairs?" asked I, looking around. "Why, there is no staircase."

Jack fetches a little ladder from the yard and places it against the wall, where some cats' and rats' skins are hanging; he mounts a few steps, and pointing to a hole in the ceiling says, "Here."

"There is not room for us all up there," remarks the police officer. "You follow the Chinaman, and I'll wait for you below."

One by one we climb the ladder and mount through the opening. Seated on a mattress in a room lighted by a dim lamp is an old woman with disheveled white hair, chin face and dull looking eyes, blowing a cloud of smoke and coughing every now and then like a person in the last stage of consumption. She casts a stupified gaze upon us, then threw herself back and continues to puff away at her pipe of opium.

The room where she is, is a small loft, encumbered with a multitude of objects, belonging to the excellent Jack, but beyond the mattress on which the soceress is reclining there is not a single piece of furniture. The atmosphere is so tainted with opium that, being on the point of suffocation, I break the only window pane, through which by the way, a kitten would find some difficulty in passing. The fresh air inundates the room, rousing up the soceress who gives vent to a volley of complaints in an unintelligible jargon. A shilling flung on the unclean couch mollified the old woman, who opens her eyes to the fullest extent by a superhuman effort. She seizes the coin with her long bony fingers and contemplates it with delight. A new attack of coughing, more formidable than the former, seems to tear her lungs as we retreat through the little hole and down the ladder steps.

Engraving by Machinery.

Two citizens of Leaksville, N. C., engaged in the watch and jewelry business, having occasion to do much engraving on metal, and finding that sort of work rather slow by hand, sought to invent a machine for the purpose. Their names are J. C. Guerrant and B. J. Field. Truly necessity is the mother of invention; for without any familiarity with the mechanical arts, outside of their particular line, and with nothing to guide them but their own talents, they constructed an apparatus that supplied their want. [illegible] achievements [illegible] to prayer in [illegible] a [illegible]

[illegible] tion, and geometrical lathe work; in fact, to the performance of every task where a graver is required. Having no knowledge of contrivances now exclusively employed by bank note engravers for ruling and various ornamentations, they got up a machine which included a mastery of all that, and all the common everyday toil of the burin besides. Such drudgery as engraving the rollers for calico printing, or door plates, or stencil plates, is done as easily as slicing cucumbers. Pictures or designs can be reduced with the precision of the photographic camera. The worker, who can learn the whole art in two or three hours, has nothing to do but follow with a tracer the lines of any design, and a sharp point of steel at the other end of a series of levers cuts a plate of metal, or a block of wood. His hand moves with a free sweep of a good penman, and the graver unerringly obeys him. The adjustment of a rod determines whether the copy shall be the same size in all respects as the original or smaller to almost infinite extent. While his hand is outlining letters an inch long, the steel point may be reproducing them so small, as to be invisible except by the microscope. The apparatus, though very simple, considering the diverse kinds of service which it can perform, cannot clearly be described without diagrams. While it reminds one of Blanchard's lathe, the pantograph and the ruling machine in some respects, it is clearly an original invention, and has numerous useful capacities peculiar to itself. Persons who are interested in works of mechanical ingenuity and art, may be gratified by a call upon Messrs. Guerrant & Field, at No. 207 Pearl street, where two of the machines are in operation.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

German Newspapers in the United States.

The number of German newspapers published in the United States is greatly on the increase, being at present 171, of which 47 appear daily; nor is this to be wondered at, considering the enormous quantities of Germans who leave their fatherland forever, to become citizens of the great Republic, and who flock over in swarms of more than one hundred thousand annually, taking with them their wives and children; and as they can all read and write their native language, and have but little or no knowledge of English, they for the most part live gregariously, and settle in the same township so that the necessity of learning English is reduced to a minimum. Thus the field for German journalistic enterprise is extending rapidly from year to year, and the German element threatens to swamp the English at no very distant period, when the German will become the preponderating language of the country. The largest number of German newspapers is to be found in the State of Pennsylvania, where 28 are published, 6 of them dailies. New York can boast of 26, including 7 dailies; Ohio 19, of which 3 are dailies; Illinois, has 16, 5 are dailies; Wisconsin has 12 including 3 dailies; Missouri has 11, including 5 dailies; Indiana has 9, with 3 dailies; New Jersey 6, with 3 dailies; Nebraska has 4; Kansas 4; Tennessee 4, including 1 daily; Minnesota 4; Kentucky 3, 2 of which are dailies; Maryland 3, including 2 dailies: Michigan 3, 2 of which are dailies; Texas has 2; California 2, both dailies; Lousiana 1—a daily; whilst South Carolina, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts, have each one weekly. Of the present 37 States of the Union, 23 have news papers in the German language, the 14 thus not represented being Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia. The oldest German newspaper published in the United States is the *Reading Adler*, which was founded in 1796, and has thus attained the respectable age of 72 years.—*Newspaper Press.*

A PICTURE OF LIFE AMONG THE ENGLISH POOR.—A poor woman drowned herself in the Thames last week, as the coroner's jury found, 'while in a state of unsound mind through distress.' Her husband had for six months been unable to make more than six shillings a week, out of which he had to pay 1s. and 8d. a week rent, 1s. and 3d. for the loan of a barrow to carry on his trade of 'general dealer,' and to support a wife and four children with the remainder. The wife, who was suckling her youngest child all this time did her best to contribute to their resources. She made slop shirts at a penny a shirt, and for the better sorts she used to get 1½d., 1¾d., and even so much as 2d. But to earn even this pittance she had to find her own needles and thread. For weeks these poor creatures who bore the highest character for industry and good conduct would go without tasting meat; they lived on bread—and dripping, when they could get it. When the father had no work they lived on nothing; and her mother used to often say to her, 'O my, Polly ain't it dreadful; we have got nothing again to eat to-day. These poor people never applied to the work-house. They thought of doing so, but refrained, in the hope, as the husband said to his wife, that 'perhaps there will be better luck another day."—*London Review.*

[illegible] Sun reporter gives the following spicy description of the force at work:

"Miss Ada Fessenden Craig, of Chicago, was garbed in tight-fitting black silk pants, green silk double breasted vest and grey paletot, which reached a little lower than her hips. When she got warm at her work, she opened the paletot, crossed her legs—placing the right foot on the left knee, and upon the elevated limb she placed her paper and plied her calling with the utmost nonchalance. The other was dressed in iron colored silk—silk Knickerbocker pants, loose vest and flowing tunic tightened around the waist. The Knickerbocker pants are finished by elastics, the remainder of the leg (a very brown, by the way) encased in thin flesh-colored skin-tight stockings. The third reporter belongs to the *Revolution*, dresses in black, without hoops, immense Panama hat, disheveled hair, green stockings and prunella gaiters. She's said to be a brick of a local."

REMAINS OF THE LATE STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS—REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—The remains of the late Stephen A Douglass were removed from the grave at Chicago, on Wednesday, to their final resting place in the mausoleum, under the auspices of the trustees of the Douglass Monument Association, accompanied by a son of Mr Douglass and others. Upon removing the lid covering the glass, the face of the illustrious Senator was found to be in a remarkable state of preservation, almost as natural as when buried seven years ago, excepting that the eyes are more sunken, the nose more contracted, and the surface of the forehead somewhat indented or pitted; the contour of the head and face apparently unchanged, and the expression was quite natural and plainly recognizable. The hair looks as black and glossy as ever, and the raiment as new and tidy as when first put on, not presenting the least evidence of mildew or discoloration.

SOUTHERN CHURCHES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED DURING THE WAR.—In the Protestant Episcopal Convention, sitting in *Charleston, S. C., on the 18th inst.*, an interesting report relative to the number of churches damaged or destroyed in the diocese during the war was read by the Rev. C. C. Pinckney. The report gives a touching picture of the sad condition of once happy and prosperous religious congregations in the South, and concludes as follows: "To sum up the losses of the diocese, it appears that ten churches have disappeared; that every church between the Savannah river and Charleston has been injured, some stripped even of weather boarding and flooring; that almost every minister in that region of the State has lost home and library; that along the entire seaboard, from North Carolina to Georgia, where our church had flourished for more than a century, there are but four parishes which maintain religious services; that not one, outside the city of Charleston, can be called a living, self-sustaining parish, able to support a minister; that their clergy live by fishing, by hunting and mechanic arts; and that almost every church, whose history appears on this record, has lost its communion plate, often a massive and venerable set, the donation of an English or colonial ancester. The pecuniary losses might be repaired if the diocese were as in days gone by. But in its present impoverished condition no hope remains of speedy restoration. This generation can scarcely behold it."

THE SNAIL TRADE.—Of all the sights in Paris, none is more curious than the snail seller. He trundels a large and shallow hand cart through the streets, covered with huge snails crawling all over the sides of the cart, with horns extended, and house on back. A dozen can be purchased for the small sum of two sous; you can select them yourself and carry them away in a paper bag. Some people eat them raw, like oysters; others roast them with savory herbs. The best snails come from Burgondy in the autumn, and are fattened on the vine leaves. Those now selling are gathered in every ditch outside the city, the several cemeteries yielding the largest supplies.

A writer in a late magazine tells a story which he had from the late Major Noah, to the effect that when James Gorden Bennett first applied for work at the office of the old *Courier and Enquirer*, he was in such distress that the kind-hearted Noah first gave him a quarter of a dollar to get a dinner with before beginning to talk with him about his future occupation. After Mr. Bennett had satisfied his hunger he made a bargain with Major Noah and went to work. His duties included sweeping out the office in the morning, in addition to his more literary avocations. There are few men in history who, from such small beginnings, have risen to such wealth and power as Mr. Bennett.

That famous "sea serpent" which created such a sensation along the shore of Lake Michigan, last fall, has been finally captured, after the employment of considerable strategy, near the "crib" of Chicago, a few days ago, and proved to be a huge *pine tree!*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1868.

PROCLAMATION,

BY W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor Elect of North-Carolina.

In pursuance of authority vested in me by an act passed by the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to admit the States of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Lousiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," the members elect to the Legislature of North-Carolina, chosen under and by authority of the law of the United States of March 2d, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the laws supplementary thereto, are hereby notified to assemble in the City of Raleigh on Wednesday, the 1st day of July, Anno Domini, 1868.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Gov. Elect of North-Carolina.

Raleigh, June 15, 1868.

NEARLY RECONSTRUCTED.—Elsewhere we publish the bill, as it passed Congress, a few days since, admitting six of the Southern States into the Union, known as the Omnibus Bill. The bill approves the new Constitutions of Georgia, Alabama, Lousiana, Florida, South and North Carolina, "except the relief or repudiating clause of the Georgia Constitution, and similar clauses, if found in other Constitutions, and admits to representation in Congress the representatives of said States, as soon as their respective Legislatures shall adopt the Howard amendment, as a part of the Constitution of the United States, and give a pledge that the Constitutions of the States shall never be amended so as to change the terms of suffrage in respect of color or condition. An amendment to the bill provides for the immediate inauguration of the officers elected under the new Constitution, who are not disfranchised by the reconstruction acts, or the fourteenth amendment."

The *Standard* says: We do not anticipate any trouble from what is called the "iron clad" test-oath, which it is supposed may be applied to members of the Legislature. Whatever is necessary to be done, or omitted, will be done or omitted, as far as practicable, to enable the Legislatures to meet and ratify the amendment. As soon as that is done the States will cease to be, in any sense, in a provisional condition.

County Meetings in North Carolina.

FARMERS' MEETING IN CASWELL.—By way of encouraging other counties to go and do likewise, we will briefly state that county movements, having in view the object of encouraging immigration and improving the condition of the citizens *generally, by forming societies* having a beneficial tendency, are becoming the order of the day.

A meeting of the farmers and landholders of Caswell County, was held at Yanceyville, on the 1st inst., for the purpose of promoting the agricultural interests of that section, and inviting immigrants from the Northern and other portions of the United States, to settle there and aid in the promotion of the object contemplated.

It was ascertained among those present at the meeting, that there are between twelve and fifteen thousand acres of land for sale in Caswell, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per acre.

We notice that a meeting of the farmers of Mecklenburg County is advertised to devise measures to induce white immigrants to come to that section of country.

Such movements, at this time, are in season. Immigration is what Western North Carolina needs very much, and as soon as this State is restored to her proper relations with the Federal Government, no doubt capital and enterprise will seek investment here. R. D. Golding, Esq., of Germanton, recently sold his mineral land to a company of Germans, and the agent of the company passed through this place, a few days since, to commence operations on the iron works.

A week has passed, and we have heard of no movement towards forming an Agricultural Society in this county. A public meeting should be called at some convenient point, to take the subject into consideration.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, the 7th inst., a mule attached to a wagon, in which Col. Jas. E. Matthews' family was riding, "ranaway," throwing his wife and three children out of the conveyance. Mrs. Matthews and two of the children, were only slightly injured, but the third, a little girl about three years of age, was almost instantly killed by one of the wheels of the wagon running across her breast.

WHEAT HARVEST.—Harvesting has commenced in this region of country, and, from what we can learn, the wheat crop is fair,—say an average one. As usual, there is some complaint; and no doubt occassional indifferent fields of wheat can be found, but generally speaking, the quality and yield are good.

Leesburg, in Caswell county, has four Tobacco Factories in operation, which paid the Government last year, a tax of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We notice with pleasure that several new buildings are being erected and other improvements going on, in our town. We hail this as an indication of better times ahead.

Messrs. VOGLER & Co are enlarging their Shoe Factory building, being compelled to increase their business to meet the demand for their wares, which are considered as the very best article which has ever been offered to the trade, North or South.

The enterprise was considered "a venture" in these disjointed times, but it had scarcely been in operation six weeks, before the firm were convinced that it would succeed. The Factory now turns out over 100 pair of shoes daily, and the supply on hand is never equal to the demand.

Mr. Vogler is now at the North purchasing additional machinery, so that they will be able to meet the demand. They also intend to manufacture *sewed* as well as pegged work. It certainly is a "healthy business," and gives regular employment to quite a number of our citizens.

Messrs. HEGE & BROTHER are putting up a large brick building on the site of their old store-house. We learn that it will be a first class establishment, with all the modern conveniences. It will be an ornament to that part of our town and do credit to the enterprise of that well known and popular firm.

J. L. FULKERSON is also renovating and repainting his store house. The salesroom has a neat and pleasant appearance.

Messrs. PATTERSON & Co., at the old Fries stand, have also repainted and re-furnished their establishment, and are making an attractive display of Goods. We are glad to see our old friend L. N. Clinard, with the firm, always ready to accommodate his numerous friends, with *new* goods at reasonable prices.

Mr. A. Fogle is erecting a new building on Marshall street, intended as a dwelling house. It is for rent, and will be a neat and convenient house.

ORDINATION.—Rev. J. T. ZORN, was ordained a Deacon of the Moravian Church, on Sunday evening last. Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson conducted the services, which were of a very solemn and impressive nature. Mr. Zorn goes to Jamaica, W. I., to take charge of one of the Mission Stations on that island.

☞ Business men should always keep their names before the public, and if our Merchants, Mechanics and others will call at this office, they may hear something to their advantage.

N. C. DIRECTORY.—We have before us a copy of this valuable publication for 1867–'68, and recommend it to the patronage of professional and business men generally. Mr. BRANSON'S Directory supplies the want of a work of this kind long needed in North Carolina. The book contains nearly 15,000 names and locations of business and professional men, including a separate list for each of the 89 counties in the State, besides a good mineral map arranged by Prof. Kerr, the State Geologist.

The book is sold by agents only, at $2 per copy.

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.—The session of this flourishing institution closed week before last, and the closing exercises were of a highly interesting and creditable nature.

Prof. GORREL has succeeded in placing the Academy upon a firm foundation, and is daily growing in popular favor. The next session will commence in July.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—D. F. Caldwell, Esq., has disposed of the *Greensboro Patriot* establishment to Messrs. J. W. Albright & Bro., of the *Times*, who will continue the publications under the title of the *Patriot & Times*.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for July, prompt as usual, and with an additional quantity of Summer Literature, is the most useful and interesting of all the parlor periodicals, readable from beginning to end, and, better than that, its tone is elevated and earnest, very unlike the frivolous artificiality that disgraces so many fashion journals.—The fashions are a feature, as ever. Ladies in the country think they cannot make a garment without Demorest's Magazine, and there is in addition to the treasured patterns, always a fund of useful and valuable informattion upon all Household and Domestic subjects. W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway, New York, $3 yearly.

FIRE IN THOMASVILLE.—We learn that the large tobacco manufactory of Dr. Pinix, at Thomasville, was burned on Saturday night of the 5th, by some incendiary. The Dr. had just leased the building to a firm from Danville.

SALEM BAND.—This excellent Band was in this city, on yesterday, on its return from Wake Forest commencement. It discoursed delightful music at several points in our city, charming all who heard it. It is a fine Band, and does honor to the musical taste and talent of Salem.

Raleigh Sentinel.

THE 71ST COMMENCEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY of N.C. came off last week. Twenty young men graduated. The Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, late Governor of Connecticut, delivered the address before the Philanthropic Society. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Moran of the N. C. Conference.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, on the 10th, the Omnibus reconstruction bill was considered.

Nullification of Georgia relief clauses was confirmed by a large majority. An amendment permitting the relief clauses to operate for the benefit of loyal persons, was defeated by a strict party vote.

An amendment ordering the inauguration of State officers without unnecessary delay, and declaring elected officers excluded by the Federal laws or provisions of the fourteenth amendment, ineligible, was adopted. The amendment caused considerable debate, from which it appears that its operation will vacate all offices to which incompetent persons have been elected, but that all elected, who accord with Congress, will be rendered competent in ample time by the removal of political disabilities.

In the HOUSE, the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to increase the revenue and equalize imports and exports. Ordered to be printed.

In SENATE, on the 11th, the Omnibus admission Bill, passed late last night, by a strict party vote. It goes to the House for concurrence in amendments.

Alabama is included. The interdictions of the Howard amendment are to be enforced in inaugurating the State officers.—The Georgia relief laws are nullified. In other respects, the law is like that admitting Arkansas.

The HOUSE is determined to push the tax bill through.

In SENATE, a joint resolution removing Roderick R Butler's political disabilities, and allowing him to hold any office without taking the iron clad oath, passed.

An Amendment, extending the benefits of the joint resolution to all citizens, was lost by a strict party vote.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, reported a resolution reciting the murder of Solomon Dill, in South Carolina, and declaring that the Governor elect should offer ten thousand dollars reward for the capture of the murderers, and arrest all the desperadoes in the neighborhood.

It went to the committee.

In SENATE on the 12th, Sherman's financial bill was resumed. Its discussion arrays the East against the West. The discussion was quite sharp. The main topic of discord is the twenty million increase of the National Banking capital for the West and South.

Without a vote the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the Omnibus Reconstruction bill, as amended by the Senate, was reported.

A motion to exclude Florida was defeated—99 to 44—and the bill passed as amended by the Senate, 111 to 28.

The President to-day nominated Reverdy Johnson, and it was unanimously confirmed, as Minister to St. James.

The Omnibus Admission Bill, though some of its provisions were carried by a bare majority, was finally passed by both Houses by a full Republican vote, against which the veto will be powerless; and the admission of these States, including all but Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, will occur in eleven days or sooner.

On the 13th, the two-cent stamps on receipts has been stricken from the Tax Bill.

In the HOUSE, Logan gave notice that he would, on Monday move a Committee to locate the Capitol elsewhere, in consequence of the disloyal feeling among the people of Washington.

Julian introduced a Bill, relative to lands in the "rebel" States, sold for Federal taxes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Tax Bill was resumed. An amendment, taxing Bank circulation one per cent. per annum, passed. Also one-fourth of one per cent. per month on Government deposits in Bank. An amendment exempting Saving Banks was stricken out. An amendment taxing United States bonds, held by Banks, two per cent was lost—25 to 75.

The insurance tax was extended to Life Insurance.

Telegraphs are taxed three per cent on gross receipts. Express Companies two and-a-half-per cent.

SENATE.—One hundred and twenty-six citizens of Colarado protest against admission—the population being too sparse and the persons claiming Senatorship not being the choice of the people.

A bill amending the act 1804 declaring crimes mentioned in that act not punishble, unless the person were indicted within five years after the offence, passed.

The Washington election was discussed all day, and the bill passed which, in effect seats Bowen and gives the Republicans a majority on joint ballot.

The senate refused to sustain the President's suspension of William James, Internal Revenue Collector at Richmond, Virginia.

This action reinstates James and ousts Gen. Mulford. Indictments are said to be pending against James, which the Treasury Department will now push.

The Mayor *ad interim* called the Council together, to-day. Finding the chambers locked, they met in the adjoining building, and passed a resolution, requiring the officers of Bank, where corporation funds are kept, to honor no draft at present.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The Paymaster-General demands $25,000,000; otherwise bounty payment will be stopped.

Secretary Schofield reports a deficiency of over half a million in reconstruction appropriations.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.—June 16, in SENATE, the bill removing the disabilities of certain citizens in North and South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, and a few from other States, passed the Senate by a vote of 35 to 6.

The bill covers about twelve hundred, including Governors Brown and Holden, Gen. Longstreet and Geo. W. Jones, of Tennessee—the last, the only known Democrat in the lot.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of North Carolina, was held yesterday. There were 15,886 shares represented. There is no report published as to the condition of the Bank. Geo. W. Mordecai was re-elected President.

The Six-State Southern Admission Bill.

The following is the omnibus admission bill passed by both Houses of Congress:

WHEREAS, the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Lousiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida have in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of State government, which are republican, and have adopted such constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same: therefore,

Be it enacted &c., That each of the States of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia Alabama, and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union when the Legislature of such States shall have duly ratified the amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirth-Ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitutions of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State who are entitled to vote by the constitution thereof herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said States; *Provided*, That any alteration of said constitutions, prospective in its effect, may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition; that the first and third sub-divisions of section seventeen of the fifth article of the constitution of said State, except the provision to the first subdivision, shall be null and void, and that the General Assembly of said State by solemn public act shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

Sec. 2. That if the day fixed for the first meeting of the Legislature of either of said States, by the constitution or ordinance thereof, shall have passed, or have so nearly arrived before the passage of this act, that there shall not be time for the legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the Governor elect shall sooner convene the same.

Sec. 3. That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State except Georgia, when such State shall by its Legislature, duly ratify article fourteen of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the 39th Congress and as to the State of Georgia, when it shall, in addition, give the assent of said State to the fundamental condition herein before imposed upon the same; and thereupon the officers of each State, duly elected and qualified under the constitution thereof, shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under any State by section three of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment. And it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of said States to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

STATE NEWS.

We take the following account of the shooting of two negro thieves from the Roanoke *News*, of Wednesday:

"We understand that a gentleman in the upper end of Northampton, whose name we did not learn, has for some weeks past known that his corn crib was being visited by those who desired to rid him of some of its contents. For nine consecutive nights, two sons of the gentleman were placed upon watch with loaded guns, but the rogues failed to reward them for their labors; but on the tenth night, some few nights since, the two took their position each with double barreled guns loaded with buck-shot, and at a late hour of the night they espied two darkeys attempting to enter the crib. The negroes were allowed to proceed, filled their bags, came out, and were about to make off, when they were summoned to stop by the two young men, but discovering themselves caught the bags of corn were thrown down, and darkeydom started to run. The young men fired into them killing one and wounding another mortally it is thought. While we deplore the necessity that causes such harsh measures, yet such steps alone can break up the immense lawlessness that has been for some time past demoralizing the South."

Trinity College Commencement.

We are pleased to hear that the occasion was brilliant and imposing.

We learn, from the Charlotte *Times*, of Saturday, that Bishop Doggett's Sermon to the Graduating Class, on Wednesday morning, was an effort of great power and eloquence.

The annual address, by the Hon. John Kerr, in the afternoon of the same day, is spoken of in the highest terms of admiration, as being, in all respects, equal to the fame of the distinguished orator.

At night, there were interesting declamations by the Sophomore Class.

On Thursday morning, the exercises by the Graduating Class took place, and all the young speakers are represented to have acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to themselves and reflecting honor upon the institution, its able President and Faculty.

In the afternoon a fine address was delivered before the Alumni Aassociation by J. Q. Jackson, Esq., of Green Co., a graduate of the Class of 1861.

Messrs. K. P. Battle and Seaton Gales, of this City, were among the new nominations (six in number) for Trustees of Trinity, made by the Board.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

MASONIC.—The regular election of officers of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina, now in session at Wilmington, took place on Wednesday. The following were chosen for the ensuing year: viz:

Dr. W. G. Hill, Raleigh, G H P.
Wm. Murdock, Salisbury, D G H P.
Henry K. Nash, Hillsboro, G K.
Mhos. M. Gardner, Wilmington, G S.
Thos. W. Brown, " G Treas'r.
Dr. Thos. B. Carr, " G Sec'y.
Jno. D. Flanner, Newbern, G Marshall.
Thos. B. Keogh, Greensboro, G P S.
E. H. White, Charlotte, G R A C.
W. A. Smith, Wadesboro, G M 3d V.
D W Bain, G M 2d V.
Edward Dalby, Granville, G M 1st V.
E Thurlington, Wilmington, G Tyler.

A proposition to move the place of meeting of the Grand Chapter from Wilmington to Raleigh was defeated.

A correspondent from Warren informs us that the land agency of Mr. Van Syckle, Bound Brook, New Jersey, is doing much to direct attention to North Carolina. He says:—"The Jerseymen are beginning to out to North Carolina, to look at and buy our lands. Mr. Van Syckle, and his friend from New Jersey, spent several days with me last week, and was highly pleased with our soil and climate, and numbers of them wish to come and settle with us if they can meet with sufficient encouragement.

Report of Augustus Fogle, Chairman and Treasurer of Warden's Court of Forsyth County from December 1867 to March 1868.

Appropriations made by Warden's Court.

Rachel Franklin, for keeping 2 grandchildren.		$3 00
Edward Carmichael, for keeping Louisa Grubbs, (idiot.)		8 00
Nancy McMillan,		5 00
Furnished by C. D. Sides, from Sept. to Dec. Term:		
Newman Alspaugh, (blind freedman and family,)	$10 00	
Elizabeth Holt and family,	6 09	
Julia Ryans and child,	3 99	
Let. Alspaugh, (old freedwoman,	2 40	
Matthew Vogler, for keeping Jacob Holder, (palsied)	3 00	
Jos. and Polly Holston,	9 72	
Harrison Spaugh's widow,	3 81	
		39 01
Furnished by Wm. Doub,		
Dan'l Fulk and wife, very old,	5 90	
Eliz. Johnson,	3 87	
		9 77
Geo. Cordell, 30 years of age, about 3½ ft. high, 1 p'r shoes,		1 50
Eliz. Reitzell, blind child,		12 40
Mary Faust,		4 50
Jas. Meekham, for keeping Jos. Brown,		3 00
Dan'l Fulp, 1 pair shoes,		2 25
Rose Boner, (freedwoman,)		2 50
Polly Fletcher, for old Hen, (freedwoman,)		7 10
Eliz. Snyder,		2 75
Jesse Lumly,		7 00
Wm. Fulk, for Cath. Wall,		5 00
Jas. Crim, one coffin for Wm. Crim,		4 00
Polly and Jos. Holston		5 00
Sam'l Long, for keeping Charlotte Fry,		8 00
Susan Snyder,		2 00
Sarah Keiger,		2 00
Philip Barrow, provis. found for Geo. Cordell,		3 00
Susan Meekham,		60
Emeline Snyder,		2 00
Mary Rominger, a case of sickness,		7 00
Susan Snyder,		50
Isaac Morris, for clothing for Joshua Matthews, a freedman, before taken to Poor House,		3 90
Harrison Spaugh's widow, for leather,		2 00
Mary Hege,		4 00
Mary Mendenhall, removal to Guilford,		1 50
Rose Boner, (freedwoman,)		3 00
Mary Clark, in the hands of Wm. Jones,		4 00
		$165 28

Pay of Warden's Court.

Chr' Sides,	7 days	21 00
Peter Light,	8 do	24 00
Jas. Payne,	6 do	18 00
Wm. B. Doub,	6 do	18 00
Isaac Morris,	7 do	21 00
Anderson Nicholson,	7 do	21 00
Chas. Brietz, as clerk,	7 do	21 00
Aug. Fogle,	8 do	24 00
		$168 00

Poor House Expenses.

J. W. Alspaugh, Adv. in Sentinel for Poor House Keeper, 1866,		2 50
Geo. Mathes, " " 1867,		3 00
Richard L. Tally, for articles, provisions, &c., ordered to be bought by Warden's Court,		86 38
Aug. Fogle, 1 clock,		6 00
H. Davis, 4 bush. peas,		4 00
Dec. 13th, Death of Nath. Osborne, aged 83 years		
H. A. Motsinger, 14 lbs of bacon,		2 33
Eliz Lane, 6½ yards of homemade,		1 88
Eliz. Sheets, 14 " "		4 20
Jno. Styres, Lumber at Poor House,		3 00
Jacob Cornish, 29 bu. corn,		24 65
And. Standiford for Mrs. Sheets, 13 yards Homemade,		3 90
Nath'l Vogler, for handling and filing saw,		50
Fountain Flynt, paid on $500 note,		50 00
E. J. Douthit 31 bu. corn, 9½ bu. wheat,		50 34
Alex. Oliver, 5½ bu. corn,		4 35
Nick. Pearson and H. Houser, 37 bu. corn,		33 55
Lisetta Brietz, p'd balance note		50 00
E. A. Vogler, account,		126 37
Margaret Gardner, 8 y'ds tow linen,		2 00
A. C. Vogler, Coffin for Nath'l Osborne,		4 00
" " E. Whirley,		3 50
Costin Harper, 9½ y'ds Homemade,		2 95
Wm. Cox, 1 sack salt,		3 50
Milly Spaugh, 1 pr socks,		40
January 13th, death of Celia Lachenour, (freedwoman,)		
Anna C. Ellis, 4 pr socks,		1 60
Jackson Holder, for killing hogs,		1 00
Lucinda Davis, 15 weeks' work paid to Jan'y 3rd,		15 00
Mary White, " Feb 5		13 25
Aug. Fogle, Adm'r of Regina Kiger, 2 quilts,		3 75
J. L. Ward 3 bu. oats,		1 50
Jas. A Reich, lard stand and lamp,		2 25
Robt. Gray, grindstone, 106 lbs,		7 42
J. E. & S. T. Mickey, lard stand,		3 50
Alex. Davis, (freedman,) 6½ bu. wheat,		12 95
Benj'n Mendenhall, 10 bu. oats,		6 00
Clothing belonging to Will Spaugh to save county burial expenses,		10 00
Jane Holder, 1866, order by Treas. on Faircloth & Holder,		4 00
Flour by A. Fogle, 872 lbs,		52 32
Sam'l Wyre, 130 " pork,		12 35
Amos Faw, 1103 " "		108 88
Israel Oliver, 170 " "		17 70
L. B. Whicker, cash,		25 00
Killed at Poor House 9 hogs weighing 1556 lbs,		
Hege Bros, 7 pair socks,		2 10
Jas. Ogburn, Tobacco,		8 00
John Nelson, for 11 bu. corn,		11 50
Aug. Fogle, 28 bu. corn,		28 00
		821 27

Receipts and Disbursements.

Balance in hands of Treas. at last report,	$174 83	
Appropriations made by Warden's Court,		$165 28
Pay of Warden's Court,		168 00
Poor House Expenses,		821 27
Dec. 3d. Received of Sheriff Masten,	$150 00	
Dec. 4,	125 00	
N. S. Cook,	5 00	
Dec. 21st, Sheriff Masten,	200 00	
Acct on E. A. Vogler, by Sheriff,	126 37	
Jan'y 11, 1868, Sheriff Masten,	150 00	
February 1st,	100 00	
February 17,	87 00	
which closes up the $2500 levied for the paupers for 1867.		
To Balance,	36 35	
	1154 55	1154 55
By balance due Treas.		36 35

REPORT OF AUGUSTUS FOGLE, CHAIRMAN AND TREASURER OF WARDEN'S COURT OF FORSYTH COUNTY, FROM MARCH TO JUNE, 1868.

Expended by Treasurer, Appropriated by Warden's Court.

March 3rd. Flynt Fountain for Dan'l Griffin, (cripple,)		2 60
Kiger Lucinda, for Charity Kiger,		2 00
Riggs Rial, for keeping Sam'l Rigsby,		5 00
Reitzell Eliz.		13 70
Holt Louisa and Eliz.		8 00
Holland Priscilla and Dinah Banner,		2 00
Moss Eliz for Susan Snyder,		2 00
Faust Mary,		6 00
Boner Rose, (col'd,)		5 20
Fraser Ben'j, for 2 idiot boys,		10 00
Lumly Jesse,		8 85
Stafford Mag't, (col'd,) case of sickness,		1 00
Snyder Susan,		75
Fletcher Polly, for old Hen, (col'd,)		5 40
Rominger Mary, case of sickness,		1 65
Cordell Wm., (dwarf,)		5 00
Snyder Susan,		7 25
White Fanny,		1 50
Brendle Delia, case of sickness,		2 00
Rominger widow, sickness.		3 75
Stafford Marg't,		1 00
McMillan Nancy,		3 25
Adams Mary, (col'd,)		3 75
Crews Jerry, (col'd,)		1 50
Kiger Sarah,		2 75
Brewer Alice, sickness,		3 00
Nelson Alexander,		4 50
Meekham Susan,		4 75
Flynt Jesse, (col'd)		2 00
Todd Mary,		4 50
Fulk Susan,		5 00
Carter Amanda, (col'd) husband being crippled,		2 50
Carmichael Edw'd, for keeping Louisa Grubbs,		5 00
McMillan Nancy,		1 88
Byerly Sam, (col'd,)		2 50
Malone Caroline, (col'd,)		3 75
		173 03

Payments for Poor House.

Tally Pink, work,		50
Spaugh Elizabeth, Pork,		11 40
Sprinkle Jno. B. 4 bu. corn,		4 00
Evans Aug., 22 " "		22 00
Davis Emeline, work,		5 00
Riggs Susan, attendance,		6 00
Fogle Henry, work on axes, &c.		1 40
Holder Eliza 17 y'ds homemade,		5 10
McKaughn R. H., 15 bu. corn,		18 00
Reitzell Elizabeth, socks,		1 50
White Mary, 6 weeks work,		6 00
		80 90
Balance due Treasurer, pr last report,		36 35
Expended by " and appropriated by Warden's Court,		173 03
Payments for Poor House,		80 90
Amount due Treasurer,		290 28
Average pr head of Poor House Paupers,		83 81

with sufficient Bacon on hand to feed them.

Fifty thousand persons are fed daily in the down town restaurants of New York. Many of them sleep in stores and offices, and take their board in this manner, but vastly the greater number is made up of those who live up town, and hence only take dinner.

A negro woman died in Wilmington last week at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years.

The Flying Man.

At a recent meeting of the Aeronautical Society, it was announced by Mr. Wenham, that one of the members of the society, Mr. Spencer, had already constructed an apparatus, by the aid of which he had accomplished the feat of raising himself from the ground level and performing a horizontal flight of 60 feet; and it was further stated by Mr. Wenham that Mr. Spencer expected to fly the length of the Crystal Palace during the meeting of the Aeronautical Society to be held there next month. Since the above announcement was made, we have received from Mr. Spencer, some particulars of the apparatus employed by him. It consists of a pair of wings of rather small size, arranged so that they can be worked by the arms, and a large fan-shaped tail of very light construction, connected to the body by basket work, so that it stands at an angle of about 3° with the horizontal. Mr. Spencer does not profess to fly in the ordinary sense of the term. He uses his apparatus by taking a short quick run, this run being continued until by pressure of the air against the under surface of the tail, he is raised from the ground. He then, by using the wings, maintains the momentum which he has acquired as long as possible, and is thus enabled to skim along at a short distance above the ground. Mr. Spencer commenced his operations by practicing long jumps without the aid of the apparatus, and he then commenced using the wings and finally added the tail. By continued practice, and from time to time making alterations in his apparatus, Mr. Spencer has been enabled to extend considerably his early flights or "skims," and we were informed by him a few days ago, that he had lately accomplished a flight of 180 feet, starting and alighting at the ground level. Mr. Spencer is now engaged in completing a new apparatus, which he hopes to finish in time for the exhibition of the Aeronautical Society at the Crystal Palace, and we look forward with some interest to witnessing its performance.

Engineer.

Important Decision by the Chief Justice.

Chief Justice Chase, now presiding at the United States Circuit court in this city, rendered a decision in the case of Moore & Brother, of Baltimore, against Foster & Moore, of Norfolk, which will have a very important bearing on the settlement of drafts, negotiable notes and other commercial paper sent from the Confederate to the United States during the war.

The case in which this decision was given is as follows: Just before the war Foster & Moore, who lived in Norfolk, executed their note for $920 to Moore & Brother, of Baltimore. This note fell due after the war commenced, and while Norfolk was in the possession of the Confederate troops. After the evacuation of Norfolk, Moore & Bro. agreed to receive from Foster & Moore Virginia Bank notes in payment of their debt. Foster & Moore thereupon paid $1,000 in Virginia bank notes for a draft drawn by the Bank of North Carolina, at Windsor, on the Bank of Portsmouth for $1,000. They sent this draft endorsed by Maury & Co., and Smith & Co., of Norfolk, to Moor & Bro. They kept the draft and neglected to send it for collection until the Portsmouth bank some six weeks afterwards, removed its deposits into the Confederate lines. This was in the year 1862. They held the draft until 1867, when they tendered it to Foster & Moore, who refused to receive it. They then brought suit on the original debt, ignoring the draft.

The case was held yesterday before the Chief Justice. Each party offered instructions to the jury.

The Chief Justice then instructed the jury that if they believed that the town of Windsor N. C., was within the Confederate lines at the time the draft was drawn, or if it was not permanently under the control of the Federal authorities, the draft was void and no account. He said any draft or negotiable note or commercial paper of any kind drawn during the war, by any bank or person in the Confederate lines upon any bank or person in the Federal lines was in violation of an act of Congress and of the proclamation of the President thereupon, and was void as to makers and endorsers, and could not be received as satisfaction for any debt.

The point to be decided in the case in which this was rendered, was, whether at the time the draft was made, the town of Windsor, N. C., was within the Federal or Confederate line.—*Richmond Examiner 10th.*

Cooking Without Fire.

There is a place in Oregon called the Smokey Valley, where the people have a very curious way of cooking. They do not have the trouble of making a fire every morning when they wish to get breakfast. They just walk out with their kettles, coffee pots, and whatever else they need, and cook at the boiling springs. The water seems a great deal hotter than common boiling water, and all they need to do is to hang their kettles in it a short time, and their food is nicely cooked. They are able even to bake in it. The bread is put into a tight sauce-pan, and lowered into the boiling flood for an hour or two, and then drawn up most exquisitely baked, with but a thin rim of crust over it. Meat is cooked here, and beans, which are the miner's great luxury. It takes but a minute to cook eggs, or to make a pot of coffee or tea; but if there should chance to be a "slip between the cup and the lip," the food would be gone beyond recovery.

Who can tell the unknown depths to which they would descend? How fearful it seems to contemplate these vast underground fires, of which we only catch glimpses here and there over the face of the earth. There are many wonderful things in this far off land which later ages will, no doubt, be as familiar with, as we are with Niagara Falls. What a resort the "Smoky Valley" would be, if it were only within reach of our railroads, and in a country free from the attacks of savages. No doubt there are still greater wonders which no eye has ever seen, unless it be that of the red man. But God made and sees them all, and no doubt every one has its use in his kingdom. They certainly teach us wonderful lessons of God's greatness and power over all the elements of the earth.

The First Liquor Law in Massachusetts.—The following from Jesselyn's account of "two voyages to New England—years 1638, 1663;"—"In 1637, there were not many houses in the town of Boston, among which were two houses of entertainment, called ordinaries, into which if a stranger went, he was presently followed by one appointed to that office, who would thrust himself into his company uninvited, and if he called for more drink than the officer thought in his judgement he could soberly bear away, he would presently countermand it and appoint the proportion beyond which he could not get one drop."

The *Weser*, the *Tutonia*, the *Astronom*, the *Lord Palmerston* and the bark *Jennie* brought 2,600 persons from Hamburg and Bremen to this port on last Saturday. A Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says that the emigration from Germany will be unprecedented this year. Hitherto the Southern Germans, of a poorer class of men, were those who crossed the Atlantic, but now the people of the North are on the move, carrying with them a greater amount of property, to begin their New World life with. The correspondent thinks a quarter of a million of Germans will pass to the United States this year. All this may be owing in some degree to the increasing attraction of the Teutonic family in this country, but it seems certain that the terrible war system which covers Germany all over like a net, is the main cause of such a very remarkable exodus. —*N. Y. Times.*

Ex-President James Buchanan, was buried last Thursday in Woodward Hall Cemetery, near Lancaster Penn. Funeral services were held at Wheatland, and were largely attended, committees from New York, Philadelphia, and other places being present. The Mayor and Council of Lancaster, the fire companies, and delegates from all religious sects and the public schools of that place, together with many persons from abroad, attended the body to the grave. At a meeting of the Lancaster Bar, resolutions were adapted eulogistic of the deceased.

The Working People.—The average pay per month of the employees on American railroads is stated to be as follows:—Engineers, from $80 to $100; conductors, $75; firemen, $60; expressmen, $75; baggage master and brakeman, each $50; station agents, $40; truck foreman, $50. Engineers are sometimes paid by the day, and receive from $3,00 to $4,50. The following comparative statement of the wages and expenses of carpenters, in New York and London, has recently been published, 21 shillings being taken as equal in value to $7.

	NEW YORK.	LONDON.
Wages per week,	$24,00	$13,00
Board, "	6,00	2,50
Washing, "	1,00	33
Black coat,	32,00	14,00
Black vest,	6,60	2,50
Black pants,	12,00	6,00
Black hat,	7,00	3,33
Boots,	11,00	7,00
Theatre,	75	25
Carpenter's full chest of tools,	300,00	170,00

NEWS ITEMS.

Exciting competition in the paper collar trade in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, has carried the price down to one cent per box.

John Hopkins, Esq., the welthiest man in Baltimore, now approaching octogenarian life, has made his will, bequeathing a million and a half, with a magnificent suburban estate, for a great university, as well as another million for a hospital in that city.

A praire farmer in Illinois advertises for contractors to break up four thousand acres of praire land for three dollars an acre. The advertiser has a forty thousand acre farm.

California will eventually become a great wine country. Los Angelos county has 14,000,000 grape vines, which last year produced 1,500,000 gallons of wine, and 160,000 gallons of brandy. The town of Anaheim, besides many grape vines, has a plain upon which are growing 10,000 choice fruit trees of various descriptions.

A gentleman saw a man in the neighborhood of Paris, gathering what appeared to be mushrooms. Seeing that they were not mushrooms, he warned the man with some warmth, telling him that they were poisonous. The countryman smiled and replied: "Thanks, Monsieur, for your kindness; but I am not going to eat them, but to sell them."

Gorham, just elected Secretary of the Senate, in place of Col. Forney, was Republican candidate for Governor of California, last fall, but was beaten by the split in his party.

John C Volger, of St. Louis, returns an income of $46,695. Ten years ago he swept out the post office, but since then he had been Sheriff of the county.

Thatcher, the New York weather prophet, says that June will have more pleasant days than May, and he also promises three pleasant autumn months.

The New York News Association reports that there are less than one hundred and twenty-five competent photographic reporters in the United States.

[illegible] that among the two million of [illegible] whom Yeddo, in Japan, is inhabited, there is not a beggar in the streets not a drunkard, not a ruffian. The women are beautiful, the men are robust and energetic, there is no trouble about fashions, education is universal, books are plentiful, though there are no newspapers, life is simple and easy, marriage is universal, and children go naked.

A female operator in Wall street, N. Y. has cleared $50,000 in the past twelve months. A New York correspondent says: "She is thoroughly informed on questions of finance, knows all the shifts and turns of the market, and understands all the tricks of the trade. Men often consult her upon future operations, and take her opinion in matters in which they cannot trust their own."

Immigration has set in from Australia to California, where it seems all the nations of the earth are going to sit down to have a grand set to.

Piance receives from Switxerland nearly 2,000,000 gallons of absynthe annually. In addition to which an enormous quantity made in Paris is sold as the veritable Swiss production.

DIED:

On Thursday, the 11th inst., of Consumption, Mrs. Mary E. Stafford, wife of John M. Stafford, Esq., aged 44 and 18 days.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., June 19, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 25 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 20 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 17 cts, by the bale. 18 to 20 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, $1 50
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 12½ cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled,
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves,
" " " quarters
" *Blackberries*,
" *Cherries*,
" *Plums*,
" *Damsons*,
} none in market
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peds, $1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 50 to per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3½ cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 75 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 36lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Corrected by Jno. H. Pemberton, Commission Merchant.

There has been no material change in the market for the past week. Former prices were fully sustained, and dealers more disposed to buy, and paid better prices as the market became more active.

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5,00 to $6,00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10,00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2,50 to $3,00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ *Post Office Building,* ☜

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS,

PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,

SALEM.....*N. C.*

Molasses! Molasses!!

NOW landing, Ex. Schooner "Alaska," direct from Cardenas,

220 HOGSHEADS, 30 TIERCES, 40 BARRELS, } Sweet Cuba Molasses, In prime New Packag's

Selected especially for Summer Trade.

Orders will be promptly filled at lowest current market prices.

O. G. PARSLEY, & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 2w

Salt! Salt!!

2000 Sacks Genuine Liverpool SALT.
2000 " " American

Large full sacks, in *prime order, momentarily expected*, and for sale at lowest current prices.

Orders for lots of 100 sacks or over, received before discharge of vessels, will be filled at *extremely* low prices.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 1m

NOTICE!

ON the 22nd day of June, 1868, I will sell for Cash, at Lewisville, Forsyth County, the following property seized to satisfy United States taxes, to wit:

800 acres adjoining the lands of Jno. Miller, Wiley Hauser and others, seized as property liable for United States taxes due and owing by William Binkley and W. H. Miller.

200 acres adjoining the lands of L. C. Lachenour and others, seized for the taxes of Lewis Inscore.

50 acres adjoining the lands of L. C Lachenour and others, as the property of W. H. Inscore.

Also on the premises, near Kernersville, on the 24th day of June, 1868, I will sell for cash, 300 acres, more or less, as the property of Jno. Hester and Robert Hester, also, all their personal estate, liable to seizure at the suit of the United States, for taxes.

JOHN CRANE, *Collector.*
By JOB WORTH, Dep. Col.

May 30th, 1868. 41—3t.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Interest will be charged on all Book Accounts over thirty days' standing. This arrangement will be strictly adhered to.

BLUM & BRIETZ.

Salem N. C., June 5, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will please make payment, without delay. And public notice is hereby given that interest will be charged on all accounts from 1st day of January and 1st day of July, in each and every year.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

PFOHL & STOCKTON.

Salem, N, C., May 29th, 1868. 4t-pd.

ATTRACTIONS

AT

J.L. Fulkerson's Store,

IN THE WAY OF NEW

Spring & Summer GOODS.

COME AND SEE

THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

☞ We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35–tf

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35–6m.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Ageney for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hillside,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S.

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.

FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights,	Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.	

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, en enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.

N. C. Form Books.

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,

of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO

37-4t. Philadelphi

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER FOR BOXES, &c.

Every Man His Own Lawyer.

This valuable book just received at BLUM'S.

SPRING TRADE

OF 1868

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. ☞ N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.

COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue.*

David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.

David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,

Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Tales bound i5c1
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Dec. 13, 1867.

Up with the Rail Road!!!

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

GOOD NEW TIMES!

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the *"nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."*

Customers will find our line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

complete. Also a fine assortment of

Notions, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Paints, Stationery, Hats & Caps, Drugs & Dyes, Oils, Crockery Ware, &c.

Come to see us before the stock is picked over.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C. April 10th, 1868 33.tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**, a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 26–

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE--STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., August 16, 1867. 1–tf.

The Breeding of Fish.

We referred, in the Sun of Saturday, to an interesting paper read by Philip P. Tyson, Esq., at the late monthly meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, concerning the introduction of the black and green bass fish, salmon, perch, &c., into the waters of the Potomac river, from the Ohio. It was also mentioned that Mr. William M. Shriver undertook the experiment, in 1854, of introducing those varieties of fish into our Maryland waters, and, in consequence thereof, the streams of Western Maryland have become abundantly supplied with them. It is said that an expenditure of $1.000 would be sufficient to stock all the fresh water streams in this State, and it is contemplated to ask for an appropriation to that amount at the next session of the Legislature. As there is no provision of the Constitution of the United States giving congress power to regulate the internal fisheries, we cannot expect a general law to encourage the breeding of fish in all parts of the country, and in default of this, it is to be hoped that the Legislatures of the States will give attention to the matter. There is, however, a bill now before Congress making a small appropriation in aid of the experiment, for the artificial propagation of shad in the Potomac, where the supply has for a number of years been decreasing rapidly, from causes which are elsewhere depopulating the best stocked waters, among which are mentioned the muddy condition of the waters during the spawning season—the amount of sediment increasing annually as the lands bordering on the streams are placed under cultivation—the wholesale destruction of spawn by the capture of female fish during the spawning season; the destruction of the spawning grounds, which by reason of their smooth, unobstructed surfaces and the number of fish found thereon, are occupied by seines during the fishing season. It is well known that the spawn, when deposited, is greedily devoured by fish of almost every species, and that many of the young fish, immediately after being hatched fall a prey to the larger ones.

Experiments made by Mr. Seth Green, a well known fish-breeder of Rochester, N. Y., have demonstrated that depleted waters may be replenished by artificial propagation, especially of the species mostly used for food. He has been carrying on his operations in New York and New England with great success, having conducted the latter under the invitation of the New England board of Commissioners. His experiments in shad culture are said to show:

First. The eggs need river water to hatch in. He first tried his experiment in a brook, where the water was thirteen degrees too cold, and failed. Second. In the river, where the temperature was about 70 degrees, the eggs hatched in sixty hours. Eggs have been hatched in a bottle, in a warmer temperature in forty eight hours. Third. By tilting his boxes, so as to expose only the wire gauze bottom to the current, he hatched almost every egg, only seven failing to hatch in one lot of ten thousand. Fourth. With the utmost care he cculd hatch on the natural river bed only two per cent of the eggs, a fact most significant of the enormous loss in the natural method.

The fecundity of the fish under the process employad by Mr. Green is almost incredible. He has recently come to Washington with a view of conducting a series of hatching operations in the waters of the Potomac. The attention of prominent gentlemen of the District and of members of Congress has been called to the exhibition of the method and experiments, and the result is that a resolution has been introduced making an appropriation of $2,500 to defray the necessary expenses of his experiments in the rivers of the United States. This subject is becoming of practical importance. Fish form a considerable part of the food of mankind, yet from the various causes above referred to, and the reckless destructiveness of fishermen, it has become necessary to devise some plan for their preservation. In Canada, which is so largely interested in the fisheries, laws have been passed for their protection. It is believed that, in a few years, by a proper method of propagation, all the rivers of the United States would swarm with valuable fish."—*Balt. Sun.*

New Engraving Lathe.

A very ingenious and effective lathe for engraving upon copper, steel, wood and other substances is now in operation at 207 Pearl street, New York city, which is worthy the attention of all who are interested in the reproduction of art. The machine is the invention of Messrs. Guerrant & Field, of North Carolina, who have come North seeking for the necessary business talent, and pecuniary aid to put their invention into extensive use. To engrave by means of this machine, the operator sits with a copy of the drawing, photograph, or whatever design is to be engraved, directly in front of him. A small pointer rests upon the drawing, and the whole operation consists in moving the pointer over the several lines of the copy. The pointer is operated by two small cranks, one of which produces a vertical and the other a lateral movement; the simultaneous operation of both cranks producing a circular, inclined or any desired irregular motion of the pointer, which is thus made to "follow copy." All the movements of the pointer are imparted by means of a very simple arrangement of levers to a graver, which cuts or engraves the design upon the surface of a copper plate or block. Thus in a rapid manner, even an unskilled person having a drawing before him, may engrave in the same superior style. The swelled lines as well as hair lines of copper-plate writing may be produced with the utmost freedom, and there seems to be no limit to the execution of the finest and most difficult as well as the simplest kinds of work. It makes no difference whether the surface to be engraved is flat, circular or irregular. We have seen the whole of the Lord's Prayer engraved by this machine upon the interior of an ordinary finger ring, every letter being perfectly formed and legible under a magnifying glass, but too small to be read by the unassisted eye. For jewelry work, the ornamention of metals, the production of copper, steel and wood engravings for letter press, and many other purposes, this invention seems to be well adapted.—*Scientific American.*

THE MORNING STAR.

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
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The Publishers of the American Stock Journal have established a Veterinary Department in the columns of the Journal, which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor, whose duty it is to receive questions as to the *ailments* or *injuries* of all kinds of stock, and to answer in *print*, in connection with the question, how they should be treated for a *cure*. These prescriptions are given *gratis*, and thus every subscriber to the Journal has always at his command a Veterinary Surgeon, *free of charge*. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should subscribe for it.

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J. G. VEACH.
July 25, 1867. 25-3m

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AT
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Feb. 20, 1868. 26-

Attention! Right Dress!
DRESS UP RIGHT!
An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

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He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

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Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.
Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

Pure White Chester Pigs.

A LITTER OF VERY FINE PURE CHESTER PIGS for sale at my farm.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1868. 24-1m

Presentation Books!

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HARMONIA SACRA.

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L. V. BLUM.

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September, 13, 1867 4-t

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A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb, 13, 1868. 25-

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IS prepared to do all kinds of COLORING.

Salem, N. C. April 24, 1868. 35-tf

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I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

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Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

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Ticknor and Fields's Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens furnishes an Original Story, in three or four numbers, entitled "George Silverman's Explanation."

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic Voyager, will contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions."

James Parton will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent Industrial and other topics.

Bayard Taylor, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-Way Corners of the Old World."

Ralph Waldo Emerson commences his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which appears in the January number.

Edward Evesett Hale, author of "The Man without a Country," will contribute frequently through the year.

Edwin P. Whipple will continue his series of admirable articles on English literature.

John Meredith Read, Jr., author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of Historical Articles, of deep general interest.

William J. Stillman, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers, giving his experiences and observations during th struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

Among the regular writers for the ATLANTIC, in addition to those already named, are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Curtis, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Child, Bryant, Agassiv, Hazewell, Trowbridge, Wasson, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Higginson, Aldrich, Shanly, Mrs. Diaz, and scores besides of the best writers in the country.

Terms: Single subscription, $4.00 a year; Two copies $7.00; Five copies $16.00; Ten copies, $30.00; Twenty copies, $60.00, and a copy *gratis* to the person sending the Club of Twenty. Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens has written *expressly* for this magazine "A Holiday Romance," which will appear in four parts, each part illustrated by John Gilbert, the greatest of English designers.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes will finish his already famous Arctic Story, "Cast Away in the Cold."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will continue to write sketches like those which have made her so popular with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Author of "Leslie Goldthwaite" will furnish a story entitled "When I was a Little Girl."

Mr. J. H. A. Bone will furnish six Historical Articles on very interesting subjects, which will be illustrated with historical accuracy.

The Author of the "Seven Little Sisters," one of the most charming of children's books, will tell "Dame Nature's Stories," explaining many curious facts of animal and vegetable life.

Numerous other writers who are favorites with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will contribute, such as Mrs. Louise E. Chollet, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Mrs. Helen C. Weeks, T. B. Aldrich, The Author of "Little Prudy," "George Eager," and others.

The illustrations will continue to be the very best that can be obtained from such artists as Darley, Hennessy, Tenniel, Eytinge, Wier, McEnter, Stephens, Waud, Fenn, Hoppin, Fredericks, White, and Lumly. Full-page illustrations will be published every month, and occasional *colored supplements* will be presented to the subscribers.

It will thus be seen that OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1868 has something for its patrons in every juvenile department,—*Romance, History, Fiction, Fact, Poetry, Prose, Fancy, Science, Music, Art,* and *Amusement*,—and must continue to be, as it now is, a Household Necessity and Delight.

Terms: One copy for twelve months, $2.00; Three copies, $5.00; Five copies, $8.00; Ten copies, $13.00; Twenty copies, $30.00, with an additional copy free to the getter up of the club of Twenty. Single number, 20 cents.

EVERY SATURDAY FOR 1868.

Will contain a Brilliant Serial Story, entitled **"FOUL PLAY,"** by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe,—Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christiana G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmund About, Alexander Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant J. Ruffini, A. C. Swinburn, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, Miss Thackeray, James Greenwood, Jules Janin, Edward Dicey, W. Hepworth Dixon, and Gerald Massey.

This popular weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These brace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,—Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French and German periodicals are a prominent feature.

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Orders received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

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March 7-3m

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President of members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter	
(three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid no less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at leass one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as for transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

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Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

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PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

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We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULES,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM
Salem, N. C.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S.
Feb. 7, 1868. 4m-